Eastern Montana who have found good

prospects in that region, and will en-

### Tribung. Bismarck

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Subscribers finding an X following their names will understand that the X term for which they have paid their subscriptions will expire with the next number, and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This rule applies to all, and is adopted, not because we are afraid to trust our subscribers, but because it is found to be the plan most satisfictors to the general subscriber. the plan most satisf ctors to the general subscriber, and more convenient for us.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agen's,

retaining a commission of 124 per cent.—or 25 cent for each yearly subscription.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Rev. T. M. Eddy is dead,

Mark Smith of New York is dead.

The typhoon in China cost \$5,000,000. There is talk of another paper at Brainerd.

"Barry Cornwall," the British Poet is dead. The Queen of the South Sea I lands goes barefoot.

Paymaster Wm. F. A. Torbet, of the Navy, is Fred Grant will be married on the 20th; gold in the

East Minneapolis will try to water itself from

Artesian well. Second Lt. Russell Thaylor of the 11th Infantry has resigned.

Ubussy and Vignaud, the billiardists, have arrived from Kulope.

A new edition of Norwood, Beecher's novel, is to

Who salted the Emma mines? is the latest financial conumdrum.

St. Louis people are moving for a narrow guage railway to Bismarck. The Liucoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., will be

Warl as been declared between China and Japan

a London dispatch says. The Claim Shanty Vindicator is the name of

campaign paper in Minnesota. Only three counties in Georgia gave Republican

majorities in the last campaign.

One of the cavalry boys insulted a colored lady at Cairo and got threshed by her husband.

A checkered shirt and four dollars qualifies South Carolina negro for the Legislature.

Sheridan protests against troops out of his department; he needs 'em, he thinks.

John Kelly, a Tammany sachem, wants Mayor Havemeyer to pay him fifty thousand dollars for

The population of India is 400 to the square mile and is increasing at the rate of one hundred million

The Thirteenth Infantry has been ordered south.

Lt. Col. Morrow has gone south with 6 companies of Ex Lt Gov. Yale will go to the Lower House of

the Minnesota Legislature this winter-and that will

Post Master General Je vel! has kicked the middle men out of his office; and won't let claim agents pros-ccute claims in his department. Mother-in-law Morse insists that Mea. Tilton is still

as pure as the Virgin Mary. She admits, however, that s.e was desperately in love with Beecher. Any girl may raise a moustache by shaving the upper lip every day for about a month. A St. Louis girl has demonstrated this fact, and now wishes she hadn't.

Kellogg feels bad, thinks he is misrepresented and insists Northern men holding office in the South do not get a fair "ahake"—they can't get themselves into the papers except adversely.

A New Hampshire school teacher committed sui-cide because of a mother's curse, running as follows: May your sops be out of in infancy, and your daughters die in shame or sorrow before twenty."

Big Tree and seven Klowas and White Horse and 12 Cheyennes went into Cheyenne Agency a few days ago with professions of friendship and Agent Miles made prisoners of them but sent two agents out to invite the remainder of their bands in. Roscoe Conkling, Wm. M. Evarts, B. F. Tracy, John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and T. S. Sherman will appear for Beecher in the coming suits against him. Matt. Carpenter will probably act

Tilton, Ben. Butler acts for Moulton. Game is plentiful hereabouts, especially draw obserend old sledge, and in fair condition.—N. P.

The editor of the Mirror ought to know, for he is a capital hunter of that line of game. Glyndon Ga-And thereby hangs a tale.

A guapowder explosion occurred near London i

few days ago which was heard twenty miles Five persons were killed and many hurt, many trees up persons were killed and many hurt, many trees uprooted, and houses two miles away were tracked and
those near by destroyed. The explosion was that of a
barge leaded with powder on regents canal. Several
persons died from fright. If Butler could only have
had such an explosion at Fort Figher he would have
been happy. The following is a Colorado candidates appeal to

I promise to have a switch put in athbe county on in fi teen minutes after my election. Intentife to have a switch put in athle county-making tree-minutes after my election; I promise to paravel the Meichin myster; I pledge myself to produce rain whenever needed, thereby avoiding the necessity, of arrigation; I will banish grashoppers from the laid. And reader table Edorade of the West a Gaussian Reput, I will work for nothing and board my setf. Many pity on an orphine forty-two years old, and elect the inderesigned to a seat in Cong. cm. A Washington letter to the Cincinnati Ga

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati Grandle says:—Tift saine Gen. Butler, with his sloping light lead age for first and an extended and light. Eyely letter he receives he personally supervises and phicklifelits. After becoming acquaintee same approprietable of the a reply to his histories and place of the first the common of he letter, and the Managara and the Managara and the first of the

# TELEGR AMS.

Reported Specially for the Bismarck Tribune.



# CHANTICLEER CROW!!

# THE COUNTRY IS SAVED

DAKOTA MÜST AND SHALL BE DIVIDED!

Kidder Elected by 1,200 Majority!

ELECTIONS IN OHIO AND ELSEWHERE.

TIDINGS FROM THE IN-DIAN TERRITORY.

McKenzie Chastises the Cheyenne Indians.

PRESIDENT GRANT VISITS THE CREEK NATION.

Ben. Butler Nominated -- Interesting General News.

CASS COUNTY.

FARGO, Oct. 13.—Cass County gives | majority. Armstrong 26; Kidder 279.

STUTSMAN. JAMESTOWN, Oct. 14.-Kidder 25; Armstrong 28. A very light vote was

GRAND FORKS. GRAND FORKS, Oct. 13.—This precinct gives Kidder 85 majority.

PEMBINA. PEMBINA, Oct. 13.—Armstrong 19; Kidder 61.

GOOSE RIVER.

polled.

GOOSE RIVER, Oct. 18 .- Armstrong 39; Kidder 33.

YANKTON. .

YANKTON, Oct. 13.—Armstrong in this city has 57 majority. Nine pre cincts in this county give Kidder 265 majority. Indications are that Kidder has carried every county in Southern Dakota, and he is elected by at least 1,200 majority.

OHIO BLECTION. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—In the election yesterday the Democrats have majority.

INDIANA. Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—The Republicans gain a congressman in the First District; Democrats one in the Fifth. The Legislature is Republican. IOWA.

DES MOINES, Oct. 14.—Full Republican delegation elected to Congress. The Republican majority in the State about MEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Oct. 14.—Nebraska gives the Republican ticket 10,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican, assuring the

DAKOTA St. Paul, Oct. 14.—No details of the election in Southern Dakota, but Kid. der reported elected by 1,200 majority

INDIANS. PORT WORTH, TREAS. Oct. 12,-Gen. Mokinsie in marching from the south refusing factor repelling two attacks on the 26th ing his and 27th, by marching on the 27th aurprised at superise next marking the was "run camp of the Cheyonnes and their allies said "and on Jut Crook near the forks of the Red with it."



THE HOUSEHOLD GULLEDO.

Seek inspiration from the goddess whose temple is the kitchen, and whose throne the cooking stove, whose royal scepire the broomstick, and whose crown the frying pan, and then, perchance, you may see clearly to cast out the whisky shops from the retina of your short-sighted and thirsty prothers.—Mrs. Linda W. Shughter, in the "New Crusude."

River of the South and destroyed one hundred lodges, and captured near fifteen hundred horses and mules of which one thousand were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. McKinzie's loss was one soldier wounded. McKinzie, with thirty days' supplies is closely pursuing the Indians

toward Staked Plains. SANTANTA SUBRENDERD.

DARLINGTON, INDIAN TERRITORY, Oct. 12.—Santanta, who surrendered 24 lodges of Kiowas to Gen. Neal Saturday, and Big Tree, are held in close confinement as hostages.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.-Gen. Sherman opens his headquarters here to day in the former residence of Dr. Pope, on

tenth and locust sts. THE ESSEX STATESMAN.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 13.—Gen. Butler was re-nominated for Congress in the Essex district yesterday by sixty-two

GEN. GRANT.

MUSKOGAB, CREEK NATION, Oct. 12 .-President Grant and party arrived Saturday morning, and visited the principal places in Indian Territory and had a pleasant welcome from the Indians who are proud of, and delighted of with, this the first visit to them by the

Great Father. "BILL KING." St. PAUL, Oct. 12 -The opposition district Committee are out with an address in which King in denounced in severe terms as a corrupt lobbyist. The accusations made against King excites strong indignation among his friends. King replies to the committee in an open letter challenging the committee, Wilson or Donnelly to go before the people with him and substantiate their

FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—A fire yester day morning burned five frame build ings on Washington Avenue between third and fourth streets, North. Bradley & Branch, grocers, lose four thousand dollars. Center Block was a'so partly burned later in the day, the fire partially destroying the following establishprobably gained 4 congressmen and ments: Tobin, Dry Goods, Lichelzer, elected a Secretary of State, by 5,000 hatter, Clark, furniture. The loss in the last fire was \$10,000; in both \$60,-

### A SPECIMEN.

Among Judge Kidder's other affections we have discovered that his memory is falling. We understant that while at Fargo, on his recent trip through Northern D kots, he stated to the people that he did Northeru D. kota, he stated to the people that he did not favor making Bismarck the capital of the new Territory, but thought Fargo was better located on account of the settlement, and when he got to Bismarck he declared that it would never do to have the capital at Fargo, but that Bismarck was the right town and in the right place.—Herald.

The above looks very much as if the Judge was indeed being his support or that he desires the second. deed losing his memory, or that he dealres to carry water for Fargo and Bismarck at the same time.— Elk Print Glopner.

The above is a specimen of newspaper election of a Republican in the place of lying that is a disgrace to the profession. The capital question was not mentioned to Judge Kidder, or by him while here, nor were any pledges made by him at Fargo.

Dr. Slaughter deserves credit for refusing to have tickets printed bearing his and Armstrong's name. He was "ran on the Peoples Ticket," he said "and proposed to sink or swim

# 1874.

### BURLEIGH COUNTY ELEC TION RETURNS.

PRECINCTS.

CANDIDATES.	Bismarck Pre-	Painted Woods Precinct.	Stevens Pre-	Beaver Creek Precinct	Totals.
FOE DELEGATE.  J. P. Kidder  M. K Armstrong	245	4		21	
Scattering	141		•••		•••••
B. F. Slaughter. E. A. Williams. Scattering.	175 208			17	
FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. W. T. McKay	158			2	
R. D Gutgesell E. Hackett.	156 217			17	
Geo. Bosworth	239				
W. H. H. Mercer Scattering	382				
Chas H McCarty M. McLear	194 185	:::		:::	
Scattering					•••••
P. W. Lewis	189 142 284				
Day d Stewart	234				
Thomas J Madden C. A. Galloway	185 16J				

The Republican Territorial ticket received 153 votes in the Bismarck precinct; the Democratic Territorial ticket 226, showing a Democratic majority of 73, while Kidder, Republican, had 105 majority, showing good work by his friends.

"Christian Capitalists" are what is

wanted now to take the position of traders at the Indian Agencies. Orville Grant, a christian capitalist, brother of the President, has been recently appointed to one of the best agencies on the Upper Missouri. The Watsonville, (Cal.,) Pajaronian,

flying at its head the name of W. D. Palmer, as one of the editors, has been laid upon our table. It is neatly printed and well edited. Palmer wants to open a scalp insurance agency in connection with the TRIBUNE for the benefit of the families of the Black Hills immi-

When and How to go to the Black Hills gold Mines. [From the Boseman Courier.]

EDITOR COUBIER: -An article in a late papers who accompanied him, all agree that paper makes the subject a specialty. in saying so. Then we have men in -Mar Co. (Minn.) Sentinel.

gag: to lead an expedition to their discoveries. If the Bozeman Expedition or last spring had gone directly to the Black Hills, it would undoubtedly have resulted in opening that country to settlement ere this, and disclosing some of the richest gold mines on the continent. (In saying this I do not wish to be understood as disparaging the efforts of the brave men engaged in that enterprise.) And this very fall is the time for mountaineers "to make the break;" they can get into the new El Dorado in Octuber or November much more easily and safely than in the spring months. Next month, or the month following, the water will be low in all the streams, the largest of which can be crossed without difficulty, either by teams or pack animals; and then the hostile Indians will generally have gathered to their winter quarters, their norses being run down through the summer's chase and excursions. The expedition could go to the gold country in 25 days traveling and average only 10 miles a day. Twenty days more-by all working harmoniously and in unison—the men could erect comfortable cabins and an invincible blocknouse. If this plan is not adopted Eastern men will have that region overrun before Montanians can get in, as the Black Hills region is accessible from the eastern side at any time; and wo would find much difficulty in crossing some of the intervening streams just after the spring "break up." Under my plan, each man throughout, including seven months' provisions according to army ration standard; and each man must furnish himself in the next expedition, for the people of Gallatin county can give no more as a gratuity. Already 75 names are enrolled, and none have vet been sent in from the mining camps. I urge miners in all the old campsespecially in those where the water is beginning to fail-who wish, to chance the new mines, and are able to furnish their own outfit and equipments, to send their names to J. V. Bogert, of this place, at once, so as to make it a preconcerted movement. I believe 300 mer, amply provisioned and armed, could be thus got together here by the

first of October. I hope, Mr. Editor, your cotemporaries will copy, and oblige AN OLD STAMPEDER.

From the Black Hills Direct.

Mr. Richard Mathieson, who was one of the favored few that accompanied Custer's grand summer picnic excursion to the Black Hills, called at the Press and Dakotian office yesterday, and entertained its irmates with an account of the country and his experience there. He has just arrived from Bismarck, and is glad to reach Yankton, his former home, having a brother here in business and hosts of acquaintances.

Mr. Mathieson contirms in the strongest terms the general accounts of Custer and other writers, of the beauty, fertility and natural resources of the valleys of the Black Hills as a farming country, and the great abundance of the best water, timber, grass and other attractions. He declares his belief that they did not examine the best or most valuable part of the country, and that a more prolonged survey would reveal greater things still.

As to the question of gold, he sub-

stantiates all the reasonable accounts published and declares that the soil in Custer Valley is rich enough to afford \$20 to \$25 per day to the miner. He has been there, and with his own hands mined and washed the yellow shining particles from the soil. He showed us a small specimen, a remnant of the "color" left from a panful of earth taken from the very surface, though it was gradually diminishing from loss, as he is constantly called on to show some of the genuine Black Hills gold. When asked how it was that one

or two of the Professors of Geology reported that they saw no gold, he said that those fine gentlemen did not trouble themselves to search for it, or get down to regular mining with the spade and pan. He gives his word that there are good paying diggings there, and this, when substantiating all other reports, is quite enough to satisfy any one.—Press and Dakotian.

A Lively and Abiy Edited Newspaper:

We acknowledge the receipt of a magnificent Chromo-Lithograph of the popular Cavalry Commander, General Custer, of Black Hills fame. It is given number of the Helena Herald on the as a premium to subscribers to that live naw El Dorado says "the season is too and ably edited newspaper, the Bisfar advanced to encourage a stampede marck Tribune. By the way, if any of to that country this year." To this I our readers conclude to hazard a trip cannot agree. That paying diggings to the new Eldorado, they should send exist in the Black Hills is no longer for the Tribune and get posted up on doubted. Gen. Custer himself and a the manner of going, and in fact all dozen correspondents of Eastern news-matters pertaining to the Black Hills, as

IMPERFECT PAGEL

# The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 14, 1874.

### THE ELECTION.

On election day in Bismarck, every saloon was closed, and good order and good nature prevailed on every hand. The contest was a close one for some of the local offices, and some tall work was done at the polls for Armstrong, led by J. P. Dunn, one of our leading merchants, J. A. Emmons, who perhaps has a more extended acquaintance among the old river men than any other in in the country, Dennis Hennefin, Mark Kellogg, Alex. McKenzie and "Nobby' Collins.

Up to the evening previous to the election, no Armstrong work had been done, but the boys made the most of their time on election day.

It will be seen that Judge Kidder walked off with a handsome Democratic vote, gaining largely on his ticket. This result probably came from the fact that Armstrong persistently refused to become a candidate, and several leading Democrats who would have favored him under other circumstances, committed, not only themselves, but the Democratic County Convention to Kidder.

Judge Kidder should congratulate himself, however, on the handsome vote given him, though it took judicious and. persistent work to do it, while that given to Armstrong was a testimonial of confidence, freely given by a people who know him, and know that he has served them well. While the TRIBUNE did not support him, it had no occasion to hurl rocks at him-not even a brick, though we are confident, and insisted that Judge Kidder could do, not only this section, but all of Dakota the most good.

In the Red River Valley the vote seems to be almost solid for Kidder, as we were confident it would be, while he seems to have carried every county in Southern Dakota, electing him by not less than twelve hundred majority.

### THE TRIBUNE.

In the campaign just closed, the TRI-BUNE has taken an active part. Without regard to party it has given its support where it chose, or witheld it when it seemed good policy to do so, and its publishers challenge its opponents to point to a single instance where it has not treated them fairly, or where it has misrepresented them.

In no case has the Tribune appealed to the prejudices of the people, but in every instance, to their intelligence. Its views have been expressed candidly but decidedly, and in all cases respect was shown for the feelings and opinions of others. The opposition candidate for delegate was handled without gloves. but the charges brought against him were so direct and truthful, that he abandoned the field in disgust, admitting that he could not be elected-

In the local campaign, the opposing candidates were our friends and neighbors, and each were entitled to a degree of respect, and as there were no public interests at stake the TRIBUNE did not deem it fair or prudent to take a hand in the contest.

The TRIBUNE professes to be an inde. mendent paper-not Republican, not Democratic, not neutral, but wholly independent. With it, independence does not mean a disposition to find fault with the party in power in the interest of the opposition, nor does it mean that its columns are for sale to any interest that will pay a satisfactory price, but it means that the publishers intend to publish a newspaper untrammelled by party, independent of rings; and in doing so it will treat all parties fairly, state the issues truly, and support whom it chooses-Democratic, Republican, or Independent candidates; giving always its reasons for its course, which may or may not be satisfactory to its readers.

The TRIBUNE seeks to build up a reputation for candor and fair dealing that will be worth a thousand fold more to it than would be worth the favors of politicians. It is business that is wanted, not political crumbs.

faction of knowing that they have a larger circulation than all the papers on the Northern Pacific outside of Duluth, and that the Tribune is widely quoted, writer does not recall a single instance come all at once the willing instrument.

and almost universally esteemed. The manager of the New York World, in a personal letter to the editor, says: "Your paper, if I may be allowed to conrestulate you, is one of the very best that comes to us."

### JUDGE A. H. BARNES.

The members of the bar of Northern Dakota, without exception, anticipating the probable division of the Territory at the coming session of Congress, have united in a request that the Hon .A. H. Birnes, now presiding judge in the 3d Judicial District of Dakota, be appointed Chief Justice of the new Territory.

Judge Barnes would undoubtedly be a favorite among the people of Northern Dakota for any position he might desire, but especially for the one suggested. The people and the members of the bar know him, and have full confidence in his ability and integrity. Both have been tried since his advent into the Territory.

He was at first assigned to the Yankton district, where he proved himself a just and fearless judge, one who could not be swaved by the hope of gain, or intimidated by threats. His duties there were arduous and perplexing, but when he was assigned to this district last spring, he left Yankton bearing the respect of the bar and the esteem of the people.

Since coming to Northern Dakota he has held the courts in his own district and two terms for Judge Shannon in this district. And so far as Bismarck is concerned, it is the universal opinion that as a judge, Barres is all that could be desired.

He is just and fearless; firm, but always courteous; quick in the dispatch of business, turning it off, however, without hurry or bluster, and uniformly correct in his decisions. He is of ma ture years, and of pleasing address -he is all that goes to make up the upright judge, the perfect man. On the bench he is at home.

While he has held courts in all por tions of the Territory, in no one in stance has occasion been given for ill will toward him, nor has criticism been indulged in by the bar or people; even those against whom his decisions have been rendered, feel that if they failed in sustaining their case, it was through no fault of the judge, for his action has in every instance been in keeping with the law and evidence.

of appointing worn out politicians to official positions in the Territories, and since he has determined to appoint only men good and true, men who are not only worthy, but well recommended, may we not hope that he will yield to the unanimous wish of the bar of Northern Dakota, and appoint Judge Barnes Chief Justice of the new Territory, should it be established?

#### THE NEWSPAPERS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

We have had some fine specimens of journalistic lying during the late campaign, on the part of Southern Dakota papers.

If, in order to sustain a newspaper's reputation as a party organ, it is necessary to resort to all sorts of tricks to mislead the people, to lying, to slander, to "newspaper ruffianism" of all sorts, the Tribune wants none of it.

The individual who is an habitual liar, is generally regarded with contempt by his neighbors; the man who persistently slanders those who oppose him, is worse than a thief—and is so regarded in an intelligent community. The newspaper that resorts to lying and slander to promote the interests of its party, deserves to be placed on the same level as other ruffians of society.

Success is a good thing, but an honest man would prefer defeat a thousand times to success gained through dishonorable means.

Political campaigns can be carried on by gentlemen, without resorting to lying and slander; blackguards, however, resort to these weapons as naturally as ducks run to water.

The Dakota Herald has distinguished itself for economy in the use of truth in the late campaign, while the Elk The publishers now have the satis- Point Gleaner has proven its ability to has done more than all other means hide the truth, at least.

The Republican press have behaved

where the journals supporting Judge Kidder have maligned the character of his opponents, or misrepresented the issues. Some hard things were said of Burleigh, but the truth of the charges were universally admitted.

Elsewhere will be tound an article from the pen of John W. Smith, in relation to the best route to reach the

Mr. Smith is an old frontiersman and has lived in the Indian country for the past seventeen years as a trader and freighter and has passed over every route mentioned.

He has been all around the Hills-on every side of them and through them.

There can be no. doubt about the richness of the placer mining in the Hills, and first class quartz indications have been found. Every miner who accompanied the expedition is satisfied to return.

A party will go from Bismarck to the Black Hills this season—it will be small in number, however, and will go prepared to meet the Indians or dodge the military. Congress is expected to abrogate the Sioux treaty at its next ses sion; then there will be an immense rush to this new Eldorado. Bismarck is not only the nearest point to the Black Hills, as shown by Mr. Smith, by many miles but it is also the best outliting point, and the route from there lies over a better country than any other, and over neutral ground, ground not occupied by the Indians, ground not claimed by them.

#### THE TRUE RING.

The following from the St. Cloud Piess has the true ring, and shows its author to be a gentleman of deep thought and of liberal sentiments. Those disposed to make war on the railroads should ponder these viewsshould look at the case in all its bearings. If they do, this constant how about extortions on the part of rail roads will cease. The Dakota Republi cans in their convention, at the suggestion of the writer, adopted substantially these views.

The Press article is in review of a speech of Mr. Donnelley's, and is as

While we no have disposition to engage in the contest now pending between capital and farm labor as against the latter, identified as we are with their interests, and believing as we do that they have much cause for complaint, at The President now realizes the folly the same time we recognize the right tation will decrease. Already our own of capital to protection, and are disposed to urge a settlement of existing disputes upon the basis of justice as far as may be to all concerned. Mr. Donnelly's argument against the railroads is simply this: That, in smuch as they claim the right to charge just what they please for passenger and freight traffic. they thereby dictate to the producers of the country what they shall receive for their surplus productions.

That it is necessary for the protection of the people that they be placed under legislative restraints, and that without this, ruin will utterly overtake us. He did not tell us, however, that there is a provision incorporated into all the railroad charters of this State, whereby they are authorized to charge only reasonable rates, which is the fact. If a patron of a road feels himself aggrieved by extortionate charges, all he has got to do is to bring the matter before the courts, where the question will be decided whether the charge is reasonable or not. Mr. D. tells us that unless the principal be established that the State has the right to regulate railway traffic, that there is no security for the producers of the country. We ask, is there not equal danger to railroads if it be at the mercy of improvident and hostile legislation. The whole difficulty arises in presuming that either party will act otherwise than at the direction of their true interests. The truth is, that which is for the interests of the railroads is for the interest of the people. Neither can prosper without the existence of the other, and those who assert a different doctrine do so in our opinion either from mistaken or wrongful motives. It is for the interests of the railroads that the country settles up and prosper. Their business depends upon the amount of surplus production which their several lines can command. To that end the railroads of this State correspondence with, and have established expensive agencies at, those points in Europe from whence we have received our cheif supply of people. Particularly has this been the case with the Northwest. Should we expect a corporation which has done so much to enhance our farming interests.

Andy Johnson does not lik to be called Ex-Republican. He has made a rattling speech in which he insists that he was always a Democrat.

The grand jury at Sah Lab.

of their destruction? Rather should we not expect to find them joining hands with the producers of the country in the endeavor to increase production, and in promoting enterprise of all kinds which may contribute to the busine s of their road? We regard all these attemp's to antagonize the different industrial interests of the country, as pernicious in the extreme, and as tening generally to bring about an entirely different result from that purporting to be the object of those engaged in it. We regard all legitimate pursuits as of equal dignity before the law, and justly entitled to the same share of public protection, without reference to the sphere of their operations. While the farmer, who raises a bushel of wheat, may have added a certain value to the product growing out of his labor in connection with the soil-the carrier who transfers the same to another market, where its value is increased, is entitled to a like consideration to the extent at least of the increase of value above the price of the article at home. The same may be said of tradesmen, the artisan, and the manufacturer; and to say that one class of industrial labor surpasses another in dignity, is the ut terance of mere trash.

We cannot build up an exalted state of social development without a union of all the different industries upon which that society depends. The shoemaker who supplies the farmer with shoes-the miller who grinds the farmer's wheat-the manufacturer who furnishes him with the material of his dress, do their part as well, and are entitled to equal credit, with him who gives them bread in exchange for their wares. In our opinion he is a disturber of society, who would attempt to produce dissatisfaction between different pursuits. As society is now constituted, we are all laboring for one end—the elevation of all legitimate enterprise, and the debasement of none. We want no firebrands of dissatisfaction thrown into our midst, but hand to hand and heart to heart, we wish to pursue our respective callings in the fear of God and to the good of all.

Nor have we any sympathy with monopoly wherever it may exist. We recognize the fact that capital is often times oppressive, and that the management of our railroads has oftentimes worked great injustice to our farming interest. We should also recollect that other industries suffer a like hardship. This state of things can be largely accounted for in the fact that our railroads were built in advance of the necessities of the country; and to make them pay reasonable returns for their investments implied in their construction, it has been necessary to resort to what seems to us as high and extortionate rates. Even then, few if any of our roads have proved paying enterprises. They are to us in the nature of luxuries which we must pay for in order to enjoy. As the country advances in development, rates of transpor road has made many valuable concessions in their freight rates, and we shall expect them to continue in the same direction. If we would enjoy railroads we must expect to pay for them. We cannot expect capitalists to engage in these enterprises for purposes of amusement or benevolence. When they build us roads they mean to do business with us, and we must expect them to manage their business for the sake of the profits. They do not differ very much from the ballance of mankind; and when Mr. Donnelly pictured out to us in his felicitous style the bloated capitalist, and the voracious bondholder, as if they were so many monsters eager and ready to swallow us all at one bloody feast, he has drawn largely upon his own imagination and appealing strongly to our credulity. None of us would decrease our railroad developments. We have two few-not too many. They are the necessities of the age in which we live, and we cannot part with them without taking a step backward. We are sorry to notice this war on railroads at the present stage of our commercial advancement. We can not afford the stagnation which this branch of industry now suffers. Older States may perhaps afford the experiment of a qualified opposition, but here in the Northwest, where they afford the only relief to our rapidly increasing productions, we cannot afford the evils which this war has brought upon us. We must have railroads and we must

The wagon roads are still at our service if we do not wish to patronize rail-

pay for the user.

We have voluntarily placed ourselves outside of any water communication with the markets of the world. We are a producing community. Unless we can have railroads to take away our surplus productions and bring to us the have for years past kept an extensive articles we need for the comforts of life we may as well give up. Why then fight against enterprises which we all recognize as necessary for our social prosperity? Why not rather in a spirit of harmony accept there gratuitous investments for what they are really worth.

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### FROM BISMARCK TO BLACK HILLS.

The Shortest, Safest and Best Route.

WHAT AN OLD FRONTIERSMAN WHO HAS TRAVELED OVER ALL ROUTES, KNOWS ABOUT IT.

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 10, 1874. Editor Bismarck Tribune:

So many refer to me for information concerning the Black Hills, that with your indulgence, I will give a brief

sketch of the several routes suggested, and make such comparisons as seem to be called for to further the interests of those who at an early day will seek to reach the "New Eldorado." Let me premise, however, by saying

that I am familiar with all the routes, having been engaged for the past seventeen years in trading with the Indians, or freighting for the Government in connection with the Indians.

I have traveled over all of the routes mentioned, have been on every side of the Black Hills, and through them, having accompanied Custer's Expedition on its recent trip.

I give below, a table showing the distances in detail, via each route, and follow with a brief description of each, comparing them with the Bismarck route, which is preferable above all others:

FROM	I YA	NKTO	ON

Miles.
To Ft. Randall, (stage road,) 75-
" Old Whetstone Agency 30-105
" Forks of White River 150-255
" Forks of Cheyenne River, north-
west 70—325
Up South Cheyenne to a point south-
east or opposite Custer's Gulch 50-875
Northwest through the mountains to
Custer's Gulch 50—425
FROM CHEYENNE, U. P. R. R.
Miles.
To Ft. Laramie, (stage road,) 160-
Red Clodd's Agency 2e-105
Spotted ran's Old Agency 20—211
South Fork Cheyenne 80—291
" Custer's Gutch, through mountains 56-847
FROM COLUMBUS, NEB., via Loup Fork, Miles.
To Niobrara River, traveling north 2-0-
" Spotted Tail's New Agency, on
White River 50—270
" South Cheyenne, south of west 89-350
" Custer's Gulch, through mountains 50-400
FROM BOZEMAN, M. T
Miles.
To Crossing of Yellowstone River, wag-
on road
" Big Horn, (old Ft. C. F. Smith.)
wagon road
wagon road

Mouth of Tongue River, (following down Yellows one.)......... 180—215

Powder River, traveling south.... 80-295

Miles.

Custer's Guich, following trail south-

To crossing of Yellowstone...

FROM BOZEMAN, via Bear Bu

DITTLE WYDROUTH PHACL' PLEACHING SOUTH	000
Bear Butte, North Fork of Cheyenne	70-430
Custer's Gulch, tollowing Custer's return trail	40-470
FROM BISMARCK, D. T.,	
	Miles.
Cannon Ball River	22-
Battle Creek	28-50
Grand River	22-72
North Branch	25-97
Owl River	12-109
South Branch	18-127
Cherry Creek	28-150
Chevenne Forks	28-178
Bear Butte	37-215
Custer's Guich	85-250
	Bear Butte, North Fork of Cheyenne Custer's Guich, toliowing Custer's return trail.  FROM BISMARCK, D. T.,  Cannon Ball River. Battle Creek. Grand River. North Branch. Owl River. South Branch. Cheyenne Forks. Bear Butte.

mediately over the Sioux reservation, and in close proximity to several large Indian agencies; and the road from the Forks of the White River to Custer's which it passes.

northward to the White River; and from White River on to the Black Hills, the "Mauvais Terres," which are both dangerous and difficult, will be found.

From Cheyenne to Fort Laramie the road is excellent; but from the latter place to Red Cloud's Agency, one would again encounter those desolate sandhills, running west, through which it is year. This route also traverses the man, which is fully as bad if not worse than by Red C oud.

The route from Bozeman by the way of the abandoned old forts is a good one a wagon road, well defined, covering a greater portion of the distance.

The route from Bozeman, via the mouth of Tongue River, although covering an unexplored country, and holding out great inducements to prospectors, will be found difficult and perhaps impracticable for wagons between the Yellowstone and Little Missouri.

The route from Bismarck to the Black Hills is much nearer than the route from any other point; one hundred and seventy-five miles nearer than from Yankton, ninety-seven miles nearer than from Cheyenne, on the U. P., and ne hundred and fifty miles nearer than from Columbus, Nebraska.

This route is over a country well watered, and furnishing good grazing. Between Bismarck and the Black Hills there is not a foot of bad lands, besides it passes over neutral ground, ground not claimed or occupied by the Indians. It is as safe from Indian attacks as is the country between Bismarck and Far-

Gen. Custer, in speaking of this route, says:

The distance from Bismarck to Bear Batte, is about 95 miles. Harney's Peak is 35 miles southwest of Bear Butte. 'Custer's Gulch can be reached by a march of 24) miles, over an excellent country, at fording good grazing, a fair amount of timber, an abundance of water, and everything essential to building up pr. sperous villages along the route. A route which offers absolutely no engineering difficulties should occasion demand the construction of a rallroad from Bismarck to the Hills. The trip can be made without the least difficulty in eight days, though ordinarily it should take ten days.

In alluding to the route suggested from the south, Gen. Custer says:

It is believed that all attempts to enter the Hills from the south or east will be jutile. I made several attempts to pass through them southward, but ailed to fi d a passage. I had no difficulty in entering them from the west, or in passing out toward the

Of a suggested route, via Old Fort Pierre, Gen. Custer says:

Referring to Reynolds, who passed over the route from Fort Pierreto Bear Butte in 1859, I find that he pronounces against the country. On page 27 he says:
We have now been out ten traveling days, and are 140 miles from Fort Pierre. The whole country traversed is entirely unfit for the residence of white men." This, as I understand it, is the trail that some parties have talked of taking. I do not think it is a feasible route or one likely to be adopted. It cannot be compared with the cirect route I have suggested, running southwesterly from Bismarck, crossing at nearly right angles the following streams: Little Heart, Cannon Ball, Battle Creek, Grand River, Uwi River and Cherry Creek, striking the Cheyenne at its forks. These streams are all small, and excepting one or two, afford good water and every facinty for camping.

Many routes have been mentioned, tut absolutely none present the advantages offered by the Bismarck route.

At Bismarck complete outfits can be secured, and at as low rates as at any other point on the Missouri River.

It should be borne in mind that there are already two trails from Bismarck to the Black Hills, made by Custer's Expedition: that a score or more of citizens | ported plumbago he believed was discolored mica of Bismarck accompanied the Black Hills Expedition, who are familiar with the route, many of whom will accompany an expedition from Bismarck to the Hills, as soon as the Government will consent to their occupancy.

I feel warranted in saying that this will be done in the spring, and that the abandoned forts in the Yellowstone country will be reoccupied.

JOHN W. SMITH.

### The Black Hills.

It is desirable that white men should be kept out of the Black Hills, theretore it is desirable that the Black Hills should be represented as bleak and inhospitable, and devoid of any allurements whatever for white men. Col. Frederick Grant is cited to confirm this account of the matter. We have no Gulch, will be extremely tedious on ac- wish to impeach the testimony of that count of the dreaded bad lands through field officer on any matter within the sphere of his intelligence. The fact that he has been promoted with a rapidity an immense sand desert lying between beyond precedent, except in royal housthe head of the Loup and the Niobrara validate his evidence. But when we Rivers, with no wood and a great scarcity of water; besides this route runs through the Pawnee reservation. After reaching "metamorphic rock," or find anybody pretending that he has discoursed of metamorphic rock and of the signs of and crossing the Niobrara, great sand auriferous deposits, we will remind the hills, devoid of vegetation, stretch jury that the witness is not an expert. A surprise not less than that of the Israelites when the prophet smote the celebrated "metamorphic rock" and changed it into a gushing streum, would affect us if young Colonel Grant being smitten by anybody, should gush trustworthy information on any subject. To be sure, young Colonel Grant did acquire some information on these subjects at West Point, but we only mention a fact well known in the seminary when we say that he acquired as little almost impossible to take a loaded wag-on. Beyond Red Cloud Agency, the in assuming that he has hastened, and country is very broken, and overrun by with success, to forget even that little. hostile Indians, at all seasons of the We have no doubt that he found the Black Hills a bore, and sincerely detestyear. This route also traverses the Sioux reservation from south to north — passing through Red Cloud Agency, adorn; but we shall continue to prefer and within 50 miles of Spoted Tail's the evidence of our own alert and intel-

Here, With my beer, They pus Unheeded by and as they fly Being dry,
Eit, idly sipping here
My beer.

O. finer far Than fame, or riches are
The graceful smoke-wreaths of this cigari
Why
Should I

Weep, wait or sigh? What if luck has passed me by? What if my hopes are dead-My pleasures fled? Have I not still My fill Of right good cheer-Cigars and beer?

Go, whining youth, Forsooth! Go weep and wail, Sigh and grow pale, Weave melancholy rhymes
On the old times
Whose joys like shadowy ghosis appear-But leave to me my beer! Gold is dross-

Love is loss-So, if I gulp my sorrows down, see them drown, In foamy draughts of old aut-brown, Then do I wear the crown,

Without the cross.

### Black Hills.

A Wagon Master Criticises Winchell -- Tells What Fred Grant Knows About it, and Throws New Light on the Subject.

Візманск, D. Т., Sept. 29, 1874. Correspondence St. Paul Press: I notice in a late issue of your excellent journal, what purports to be a statement from Lt. Col. Fred Gract, in relation to gold in the Black Hills Allow me a word in reply to him and to others who have dis-puted the reports of the miners, and discredited Cus-

ter's official report.

I have no interest whatever in getting up a Black Hill excitemen. I have no interest in Bismarck of in any one here. I am an old resident of St. Paul, having resided there twenty years ago, but now reside at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County. I wish to be heard on this question because I have been referred to for information in this matter by J. J. Hill. of your city, and others, to whom I have endorsed the reports of the miners. I have spent several years among the mines, and took conside able interest in the Black Hills prospecting; though having charge of the pack mule train, I could give but little attention to it. I panned out gold, however, and know that it exists there, and am ready to return for the purpose of mining, so soon as the government will permit the occupation of the Hills. I know there was gold found at many places in the Hills, rich placer mining,

where from ten to fifty dollars per day can be taken out by the single miner.

As to Prof. Winchell, he seldom left the camp, and did not examine further than the rocks, and these generally near the base of the Hills, where the basgold may originate at the highest points, where the bas-tard quartz would be most liable to be found. The gold may originate at the highest points, and be found in the drift many miles below. Winchell seems to have overlooked this fact, and refused or neglected to prospect or examine the ground where the gold was found. I, and scores of others, saw gold taken out, and we are satisfied with the prospects. Gen. Custer did not form his opinion from the reports of the miners, but from what he saw, and it should be remembered that Gen. Forsythe and Col. Ludlow sustain him. Now, as to Fred Grant, I do not be-lieve he has made the report attributed to him, nor do any who were familiar with him and know his sentiments. Fred. was very social and would talk with any one, and in fact he spent more time am ng the miners, wagon masters, etc., than he did at head-quarters. He was always loud in praise of the country, and repeatedly endorsed the miners statements of edd discoveries; but he was not as enthusiastic over the discovery as was Custer and some of his of-ficers. He did not believe silver was found, but insisted that that which was reported to be silver was platina, which was found at many points, and the re-He pronounced the country gold bearing, however, and did not discredit the reports of the miners. This was his mind when on the expedition, and after his arrival at Bismarck, he was interviewed at the Capi-tol Hotel, in the presence of Col. M. M. Brown, the Receiver of the United States Land Office, and others,

and there reiterated these views.

Gen. Forsythe repeatedly talked of this matter, and endorsed wholly the reports of the miners. No doubt reports have been exaggerated somewhat, but doubt reports have been exaggerated somewhat, but no report has come from the miners that cannot be fully sustained. They report paying mines in Custer Park, and to give an idea as to the amount they will pay, they mention ten dollars per day, and add that there are other rich prospects. They allege, and are able to sat sf, any miner of the fact that the quarts indications are good, but they do not present quarts indications are good; but they do not pretend to have found quarts diggings.

to have found quartz diggings.

As to the country, it is unrivalled for agricultural purposes, particularly for grazing, and abounds in fruits, as has been represented. I saw in the Black Hills finer berries growing wild, than I ever saw cultivated in California. I saw currants, both white and red, larger than I ever saw cultivated, and as delicious. I saw, and called Prof. Donaldson's attention to wild Timothy having heads six inches long, and blue joint over six feet in height. We saw and and blue joint over six feet in height. We saw and brought in specimens of wild flax over three feet in

As to the timber, some of it is scrubby and worthless, except for fuel, but there is as fine Norway pine in the Black Hills as one could wish to see, or as fine as can be found in any country. Trees two feet through and running up seventy or eighty feet without limbs, ought to be regarded as good enough. Such are found in the Black Hills in abundance.

Lt Wallace, who has been quoted in relation to the timber and gold adversely, repudiates the interview, and says he aimed to be cautious in speaking of the Hills, as he did not wish to add fuel to the flame, but he did not discredit the gold rumors or disparage

wish to see only the truth prevail.

JOHN C. WAGONER,

Assistant Wagon Master and Packer of Custor

### BLACL HILLS.

Col. Ludlow's Description of Them.

The following extracts are from the official report of Col. Ludlow, chief engineer of the Black Hills expedition:

It is a region admirably adapted to settlement, abounding in timber, in grass and flowing streams, with springs of pure cold water almost everywhere. The valleys of the South Slope are ready for the plow; the soil of wonder-ful fertility, as evidenced by the luxuriance of the grass and the profusion of flowers and small fruits; the climate entirely different from that of the Agency. No other route can be had ligent correspondent on the possibilities of that region to the testimony of young from Cheyenne, except via Fort Fetter-Colonel Grant.—N. Y. World. and more moderate in the winter; not 39-y1

subject to drouth, for the nightly dew are very heavy; not liable to excessive snow-falls, for in narrow valleys con taining a large creek no indications o

overflows could be detected \* No coal was found. Extensive deposits of iron ore of good quality exists Immense beds of gypsum were mer with. Specimens of gold were washed from the soil in the vicinity of Harney's Peak, and quartz in bed and bowlder was visible in large quantities. A specimen of something which they discovered, believed to be silver, but more resembled platinum, was shown. Plumbago also was found in small quan tities. Any amount of excellent building stone, limestone, sandstone, and granite are present. Some of the limestones particularly in the vicinity of Inyan Kara, were fine enough for marbles and handsomely colored. The timber is mainly red pine and spruce of large size. Oak, ash and elm are found on the exterior slopes. Game is abundant; bear, elk and deer of two kinds were found and many killed. On the prairies antelopes were found in large numbers.

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send thou an article for publication without thy name, for thy name often secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office, for he who answereth the rap speereth in his sleeves and loseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, nor knock down type, or the boys will love thee as they do the shade trees -when thou leavest.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock the down.

Never enquire thou of an editor for news, for behold it is his business to give it to thee at the appointed time without asking. It is not right that thou shouldst ask

him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto When thou dost enter an office, take

heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth the not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet for it is not ready to meet thine eye, thou mayest understand.

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# BLACK HILLS

AND THE WONDERFUL

## GOLD DISCOVERIES

which have recently been made by Custer's Black Hills expedition in that hitherto unknown region. This is important, as Bismarck is the nearest point to the Black Hills, and with be the point where expedi-tions will outfit. From Bismarck to the Black Hills there is a direct and well-marked trail, made by the

The Tribens is the only weekly newspaper in the United States which sent a Special Correspondent with Custer's expedition.

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Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 14, 1874.

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Signal Service, U. S. A. DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS, AND EMPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,

Day of Week.	Mean Barometer,	Mean Thermometer.	Mean Humidity.	Avg Direction of Wind.	Daily.	Amt. off Rainfall.	State of the Weather.
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	29 867 29 77 29 77 80 728	65.625 60.735 62.25 43.55	24.44.85 00.71.93 00.71.83	W Z A Z A	268 148 293 293 293	88888	Fair. Olear. Clear. Cloudy.
Monday	174	40	တ္ဆထ	m'X	868	387	Olenr. L t Rain.
Weekly Means		30.009 43.000	49.00	Z	8.8 ph	=	Clear.

Highest temperature, 77° Lowest temperature, 18°

Services at the Presbyterian Church in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the evening at half past seven. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at balf past seven o'clock.

LOCALITIES. O, say can I go out and vote,
Oh yes, my friend and brother,
Put on your granger tat and cost,
And vote for Dr. Slaughter.

Oroide.

Petersham. Slaughtered.

Forty Thieves. Who got left?

Who is Hennefin? Armstrong still lives.

The duty is performed. Another soul made happy.

Who borrowed the mules?

No bankrupts in this campaign. Where? Oh, where is Burleigh?

Friends enough, but poor wrestlers.

The upright shall dwell in the land. He that diggeth a pit shall fall into

A living dog is better than a dead lion.

The integrity of the upright shall guide them. Will Camp Hancock be abandoned?

Humbert must stay. Better hear the rebuke of a friend

than the song of fools.

Laps and slams-drunk at night and a headache in the morning.

He was his father's son; tender and beloved in the sight of his mother.

If thou be surety for thy friend thou

must strike hands with a stranger. Despise not chastening-that which

is crooked can not be made straight. "Some more of those d-d Jones tickets," as Williams would say, "heard

from. Take no heed unto all the words that are spoken, lest thou hear thy servant

curse thee. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong-a sure thing is

often beaten. A serpent will bite without enchantment, but the slanderer will turn again

and sting you. A good name is better than a fat office, and the day of defeat better than the

day of election. A time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing. Just before elec-

stion for instance. Dreams come from a multitude of

business, and a politician is known by his multitude of promises. Marvel not if thou seest a violent

perverting of truth; but remember that the vote of the majority will tell.

Do not shoot off thy mouth, for, like the recoil of light artillery, thy words may come back and trouble thee.

Woe unto him that is alone when he runneth for office, for he nath no one to belp him put up jobs on the voters.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh the heart merry, but Burleigh's money would not make the mare go.

There is no remembrance of former things, neither shall there be to those who vote our ticket and support Jackman's townsite interests.

When times are dull, and lawyers and justices out of meat, look out for arrests, for then horse thieves do abound, and it shall be remembered that man gave his thirsty brother a drink in the Indian

There was a little city and few men of its subscribers, and it is a newsy, within it, and there came a great king against it, and built up subscribers, and it is a newsy, lively sheet little worth three times its against it, and built up subscription price of two dollars per angreat bulwarks against it, and there num.—Lessenserth (Ransas) Daily was found in it a poor, wise man, who Appeal.

by his wisdom delivered it, yet no man remembered his services. Those who do most for politicians are soonest forgotten.

#### PERSONAL.

Dr. Weed has returned to Lincoln. Capt. Grossman visited Bismarck yesterday. Major Dickey goes below to-morrow; W. B. Shaw

Dr. La Barree expects to return to Cincinnati in

Dr. Kinney has been ordered from Fort Stevenson

Col. Hart, of Fort Rice, looked in on his friends at Bismarck Tuesday. Gen. Dandy go a to St. Paul to-morrow and will return with Mrs. Dandy.

Col. Wilson g es below to-morrow for a stock of drugs. Mr. Nicholson will run the new store. Capt. Mantor, Register U. S. Land Office, returned

Monday and now buisness is humming at the of-Capt. Harmon went to St. Paul Tuesday to buy a

winter's stock of goods. He remains at Rice this Co. Cook and Mij. Noion, of the 7th Cavalry have

arrived at Lincoln where the Headquarters of the Regiment now is stationed. Lt. Lee. of Stevenson, goes east next month on a leave for the winter; Mrs Lee will return with him in the spring. Lt. Garley will also go east on leave next

Judge A K. Maynard, of St. Paul, will arrive sometime this week accompanied by several gentle-med who will want to buy something if an opportu-

As will be seen by a marriage notic: which appears els where, Marshall has accomplished the object of his business trip." Rumor pats Stimpson in the same boat; Joe Deiltich has not been heard from. A. L. Bounaffon, Jr., Post Trader at Ft. Stevenson,

arrived on Sunday evening, having made the trip from Stevenson to Bismarck, 90 miles, in 12 hours and 4) minutes. Mr Gager and Sergt. Smith came Gen. A. B Nettleton, agent for the trustees of the N. P., arrived last week and bathed his brow in the "crystal" waters of the Missouri. He was pleased with the country and surroundings. S. R. Nettleton

Gen. Custer is expected to return on Saturday.

Fifty barrels Coal Oil just received at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

Advices from Major Clark report him gaining somewhat, though his leave will be extended another thirty days.

Contracts made to furnish Coal Oil for the winter at J.W. Raymond & Co's.

The order transferring Company D, 17th Infantry, from Camp Hancock to Fort Lincoln, has been suspended. So Humbert remains. Good enough.

An immense stock of Clothing at great bargains at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

John A. Stoyell is juilding a dwell ing; John A. McLean is extending his store about forty feet; Col. Wilson's drug store is nearly enclosed; Beal is in his new building.

Fine Sash Ribbons only 75 cts. per yard, at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

The Catholic society wish to return thanks to Maj Walker, J. A. McLean, W. H. Stimpson and others for favors rendered in connection with the Benefit Ball. The ball was a success in every respect, and netted about \$200.

Canned goods lower than any other will sell them, at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

The two hundred dollars realized by the Catholics from their Benefit ball will pay the debt of the Church and finish enclosing the building, work will be pushed on the structure in order to fit it for service this winter.

All widths colored edge Ribbons from 20 cts. to 35 cts. per yard, at J. W.Raymond & Co's.

J. A. McLean has extended his store building forty feet, making a building 25x75 feet, and will fill it chuck full of goods for the winter trade. Last winter they found themselves crowded for room and short of goods, but they do not propose to be caught in the same boat again this season. McLean is popular, and bears a reputation for in egrity and liberality second to nore in the city, and his friends will be glad to note the evidence of success which the extension of his trade indicates.

A meeting of the citizens of Capitol Block was held at the office of W. B. Shaw this afternoon to take such steps as seemed necessary to prevent fires, and Messrs. McNider, Messerve and Gilson were appointed a committee to examine the flues, etc., in the block, and where defective to cause new ones to be put in at the expense of the committee if necessary. Mr. Baymond proposed to subscribe twenty dollars, if necessary, to meet this expense. Col. Wilson and John White each proposed to give as much as any one. Cel. Wilson offered a team, free, to remove the rubbish. Now, let other blecks in the city take the steps necessary to accomplish as much, and the city will be comparatively

Worth Three Times its Subscription Price

We have received the Bismarck Tais-UNE chromo-lithograph of Gen. Custer. It is a good picture and a spleaded portrait of this popular general of cavalry. The TRIBUNE gives a copy of it to each

### DENTIST.

Dr. J. C. McCausland, dentist, will visit Bismarck about Oct. 15th. Those who have teeth that need fixing should be on the alert for him.

W. Kiser, late of Fort Stevenson, has entered into a partnership with Alex. Starofsky, in the harness making busi ness at Bismarck. They have removed their shop from Morton's Hall to next door north of McLear's, Third Street, and are prepared to do any work in their line, keeping a fine stock of whips, brushes, etc., in addition to their harness material. Special attention given to repairing. Mr. Kiser has made hosts of iriends since his arrival here.

Smoke the Nabob cigars-the finest in the city. Horton has them, and will make a specialty of them.

#### RIVER NEWS.

The Western was making good time at Stevenson. The Peninah transferred 100 tons to Lincoin to day. She leaves for Rice Saturday with 150 tons, and then proceeds to st. Louis

The Nellie Peck will leave for Berthold to-day.

[From the Omaha Herald.] THE BLACK HILLS,

John W. Smith on the Gold Question.

BISMARCE, D. T., Sept. 21, 1874. To George L. Miller: DEAR SIR: Having accompanied Gen, Custer's expedition to the Biass Hills, and been a closs observer of all prospecting and explorations, I deem it my duty on account of former letters to your valuable paper, several years ago, and on account of my in-timate acquaintance with the country adjacent to the Hills, on all sides, as well a for the benefit of old friends at Omaha, and on the line of the U P. rail road, to state, most positively, that the reported gold discoveries in the Black Hills are true, and that the report of Gen. Custer is not "flowery" or "exsgerat.d."

On the heads of streams flowing into the Chevenne (south fork) from the north side, supposed to be box elder, Bill Gerry and Beaver creeks, we discovered surface diggings that would pay \$10 per day to th

The gold was found in the grass roots, and grew richer and coarser as the hol s were sunk. In no case did we reach the "beu-rock." Only three openings were made, and the greatest depth reach d was six feet. From ten to thirty particles of gold were taken trom each pan, and it was coarse and round.

The indications were that it was much richer below,

but we did not have time to examine the country as the general was making great marches.

The formations on the north side of the range do not indicate the existance of gold, bong composed of iron and sand stone, but on crossing the summit, traveling southeast, we strike immense quartz moun

tams and leages of grante and slate.

There is an abundance of water, the valleys are confined, but very rich and numerous. rich black loam, with an average depth of four

The pine is inexhaustible, and of a good quality.
The valleys and infisides are matted with straw-berries, gooseberries, currants, sarviceberries, currants, currants,

There are no indications of inundations; the valleys are as clean as a swept floor; no drifts or sedges. The grass is superior to those of Colorado, if possible. The streams abounds in fish, but we did not see any trout. Game of all kinos, except buffalo, in great abundance.

Is would be madness for parties to attempt to go to the new Eldorado this fall or winter. The Indiana would certainly destroy them. I carriesly advise every one to keep cool until next spring, by which with the unfai hial Indians will be removed, and an unobstructed road thrown open to all who wish to enter the country.

JOHN W. SMITE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Blancon Duncan has been heard from He is in Georgia, and wants a white man's government. The Episcopal Congress met in New York or the 5th mst., Bishop Wnipple or Minnesota presiding. A San Francisco Hotel has a six million barrel estern under it and a one million dellar mortgage on

Prof. Swing wants his name dropped from the rolls of the church, and declares himself an independent

minister. A Terre Haute, Ind , girl makes nine feet a stand ing jump. She is to jump for a wager at the next State fair.

The Commissioners of Nobles County, Minn., offer reward or twenty five dollars for every one caught s tting fire to the prairies. The Farmer's Journal. Columbia Ky., has made its

upp arance and is a creditable newspaper both in matter and make-up. It's a granger. The Perhan News is decidedly newsy and neat'y printed—cred table in matter and mate up. N. H. Knappen has secured an interest in it.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Hendricks House, Moorhead, by Rev O. H. Elmer, Mr. Janes Man-B-ALL, of Bismarck, to Miss Annis McDonald, of

# New Advertisements

# Bank of Bismarck.

PROFIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT -- INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS FASTERN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Collections Made & Promptly Remitted. JAS W, RAYMOND & CO.

### TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Duplicates for Burleigh County, D.T.: for 1874, have been placed in my hands for collection.

The tax aggregates fifteen mills on the dollar's valuntion, exclusive of poli tax, and is distributed as follows: County tax 12 mills, road tax 2 mills, territerial tax 1 mill, and \$1 53 poli tax for each male twenty one years old and upward.

The tax is now due and should be paid on or before

January 1st, when the treasurer may paforce payment by distraint. The County tax can be paid in County orders; to remainder must be paid in cash.

J. BOWEN, Treasurer, BEMARSE, D. T., Oct. 13th, 1874. n14-4t

### NOTICE.

BIBMARCK, Sept, 28, 1974. All these indebted to S. A. Dickey, Post Trader, Port A. Linsoln, by open account, are hereby medified that we have appeared George P. Flancery, Atternov at Law, Riemarck, our Agent to collect and recept the same. 8. A. DICKET, J. A. MOREOW, Per H. S. PARKIN, Atty. in Pact for J. A. Merrew.

DUNN & CO., DRUGGISTS

MAIN STREET. Bismarck, D. T. JAS. W. BAYMOND.

Bargains in Dry Goods. BARGAINS IN NOTIONS.

BARGAINS IN CANNED GOODS.

W. Ray mond&Co.,

BARGAINS INCLOTHING! BARGAINS IN GROCERIES! BARGAINS IN COAL OIL!

BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS!

Bargains for the Ladies! Bargains in Everything,

# RAYM OND

STOVES! STOVES! CHARTER OAK MATCHLESS

COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR BOX STOVES. Celebrated EVENING STAR Parlor Stove.

We have in transit, and to arrive in a few days, a fine lot of the above far famed Stoves, direct from the manufacturers at St. Louis. Now is the time to leave your orders for Stoves, Piping, &c.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.

JOHN MASON



PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Bismarck, D. T. and Moorhead, Minn. PROF. COMERS

AND BATHING ROOMS

EMPIRE SHAVING

Third St. between Main and Meigs Sts., Bismarck, Hot and Cold Baths at al hours, Special attention given to Bathers. tion given to Bathers.

### SEWING MACHINES.

Parties wishing a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage to call on J. W. FISHER, at the U. S. Express Office, Bismarck, D. T. who keeps always on hand, machines, needles, castors, and sewing Machine attachments of all kinds.

Bismarck & Ft. Licoln



TRANSFER STEAMER UNION

Will make regular trips between BISMARCK AND FORT LINCOLN

Running as follows: 8.00 k. m. 10.80 Leave Lincoln 10.00 a. m. 12.00 m.

2,30 p. m. 5 00 4.00 p. m. 7.00 Time regulated by the clock in the Post Quarter-master's office, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, which is 35 minutes alower than railroad time.

Omnibuses will connect at the Point with the arrival and departure of each boat.

On Sunday the boat will leave as follows: Point, 9.00 a. m. Lincoln 10.30 s. m. 5.00 p. m. ROBT. WILSON, TREAS.

# KOUNTZ LINE BISMARCK to CARROLL

Fontanelle,

Katie P. Kountz, Ida Stockdale, Peninah. One of the above Steamers will leave Bimarck workly

May Lowry

Stevenson, Buford, and Carroll,

Bunning in connection with the Northern Pacific E. R. For freight or passage apply to H. D. Booke & Co. W. Bus ITHWAITH.
General Superintendent at Binnapot: 1-4

WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION REAL ESTATE IN DULUTH LUTHUR WENDENYALL, AGENT.

GEO. G. GIBBS' Blacksmith and Wagon

Shop,

The his his payer from Manural, I

Horseshocking a Specialty 2417

W. H. STIMPSON. Billiard Hall General News Agent

> ANDDEALER IN BOOKS. STATIONERY,

FRUITS, OF ALL KINDS.

PAPER COLLARS, SOAPS,

CONFECTIONERY, &c. BISMARCK, D.T.

Strangers and others will find all the latest newspapers and a full stock of goods. W. H. STIMPSON.

OTIONS.

### CITY BAKERY.

John Yegen, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes pies or fancy pastry on Short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Fine light bread ten cents a loaf or four loaves for twentyfive cents,

AUERBACH, FINCH & SHEFFER JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods and Notions 114, 116 and 119 Third Stroet.

MINNESOTA.

# J. A. McLEAN. General Supply Store,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Provisions, &c., &c., Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. FRESH VEGETABLES

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Canned and Dried Fruits kept constantly on hand. Give him a call at his new and nicely fitted up Store, on Main St., Bismarkk, B. Beaupre. P. H. Kally Beaupre & Kelly, Wholesale Grocers.

ST. PAUL, MINN. ECKFORD & RYAN Merchant Tailors

Ready Made

Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods. Main Street, Bismerck, D. T.

BISMARCK and FT. BUFORD STAGE LINE,
The Binnarck and Fort Buford U.S. Mail
Stage line, will run as follows: - Courn South: Le
fort Buford at 6:30 a. m., Mondays. Legre
Beridness ne 4:32 h. m., Pridays, arriving at
marck on Supilay evening. Gome Norry: Le
binistrat at 1:30 la m.; Mondays. Line South charm at 12 a. Wederstay Arriving a better a maintain results for the second of a policial of the second of the se